## I. Amendments to the Specification

Please amend the specification as indicated in the marked-up replacement paragraphs below:

The paragraph beginning at page 5, line 27 and ending at page 6, line 4:

In Figure 3 an uplink structure 102 is illustrated and has a total transmission capacity of $Tup_{tot}$. In Figure 3 only a single user control channel 104 is shown, for clarity, but as will be apparent to those of skill in the art from the following discussion, in most cases radio link 42 will include more than one user control channel 104, the actual number of user control channels 104 being provided being related to the number of subscriber stations 28 in system 20 and/or their state (~~non~~ no user control channel need be available to a subscriber station 28 with a dedicated channel 100 assigned to it).

The paragraph beginning at page 7, line 23 and ending at page 8, line 3:

Specifically, user control channel 104 is preferably implemented with a structure having a ten millisecond frame length and fifteen time slots, which is similar to that of the ~~DDCH's~~ uplink DPDCH/DPCCH channels described in the 3GPP document, 3G TS 25.211 V3.1.1 (Dec '99). In a present embodiment of the invention, a fixed spreading factor of five hundred and twelve is employed and each subscriber station 28 is

assigned a slot, or portion of a slot, in a user control channel 104 whenever there are no dedicated channels 100 assigned to the subscriber station 28. This allows, for example, fifteen subscriber stations 28 to be serviced by one user control channel 104, each subscriber station 28 being provided with one of the fifteen available slots. Similarly, if three hundred subscriber stations 28 without dedicated channels 100 assigned to them are present in system 20, a total of twenty user channels 104 could be employed to assign one slot to each subscriber station.

The paragraph at page 8, lines 22 - 28:

In a present embodiment, which employs a channel design for user control channel 104 which is similar to the 3GPP ~~DDCH~~ uplink DPDCH/DPCCH channels, one slot is two thousand, five hundred and sixty chips (at a chip rate of 3.84 million chips per second) and thus, at a spreading factor of five hundred and twelve, a slot permits transmission of five symbols. Assuming a QPSK modulation scheme, these five symbols allow for the transmission of about ten bits of information. These bits will generally include some error correction encoding to better assure an acceptably low error rate for the information transmitted by the user control channel 104.

The paragraph at page 13, lines 6 – 13:

Closed loop power control is used to compensate for fast fading, and the differences in path loss which could result between the uplink and downlink channels in FDD implementations, etc. Closed loop power control comprises the base station determining the actual received signal to noise ~~ration~~ ratio (SNR) from each mobile unit and instructing each mobile unit to increase or decrease its transmission power accordingly. In IS-95 systems, this power adjustment is performed eight hundred times a second and the power control signals are inserted into the data channel from the base station to the mobile unit by puncturing the signal transmitted to the mobile unit to include the power control signals.

The paragraph at page 15, lines 11-15:

When a dedicated channel 100 is allocated to the subscriber station 28, base station 24 can continue to monitor twenty reported SNR's and adjust the power update rate accordingly, or, in a presently preferred embodiment, as part of the allocation process for dedicated channel 100, base station 24 immediately instructs the subscriber station 28 to increase ~~it's~~ its power update rate to a suitable rate, such as eight hundred updates per second.